

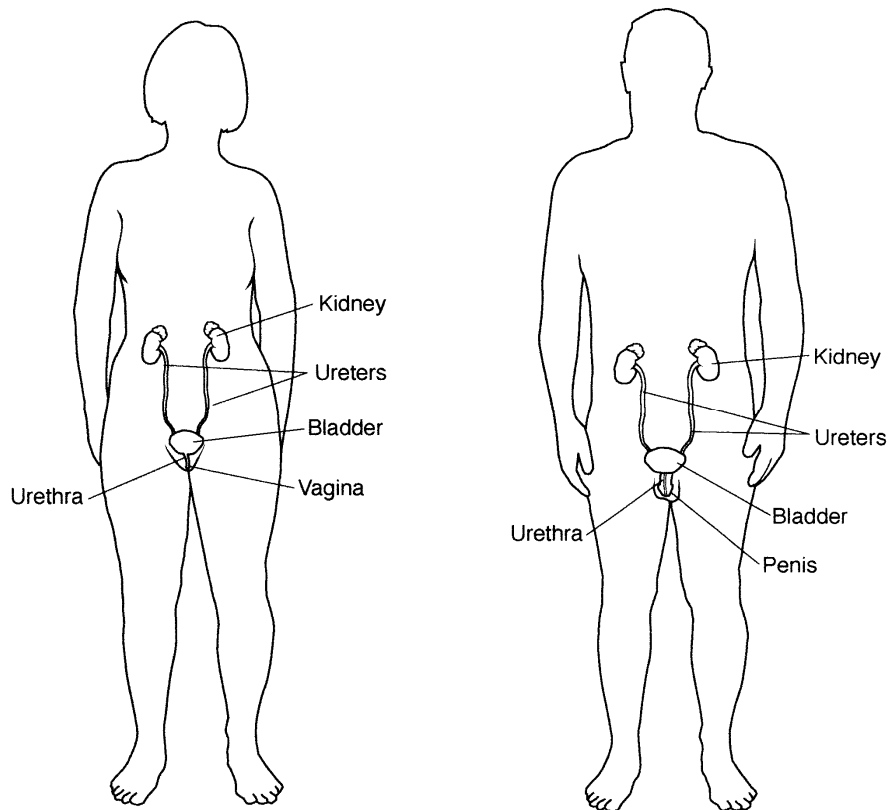
Kidney Failure

Kidney failure is also called renal failure. With kidney failure, the kidneys cannot get rid of the body's extra fluid and waste. This can happen because of disease or damage from an injury.

The kidneys:

- Get rid of excess water and waste products
- Adjust the fluid and chemicals needed by the body
- Control blood pressure
- Control the hormones in the body that make new red blood cells

The kidneys take excess water and waste products from the blood and turn it into urine. Urine is then passed out of the body. Most people have 2 kidneys. A person can live a healthy life with one kidney.



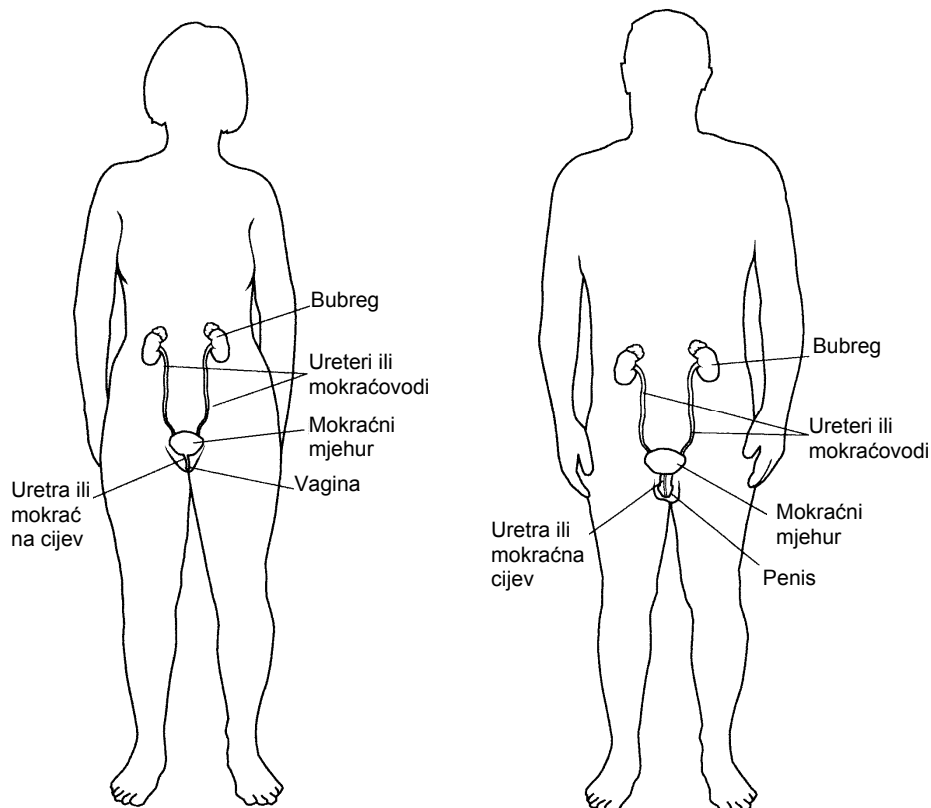
Otkazivanje rada bubrega

Otkazivanje rada bubrega se takođe zove renalna insuficijencija. Ako bubrezi prestanu vršiti svoju funkciju, višak tjelesne tekućine i nepotrebne materije se ne mogu osloboditi iz organizma. Do toga može doći usljed bolesti ili oštećenja nastalog zbog povrede.

Bubrezi:

- oslobađaju višak vode i nepotrebne materije
- prerađuju tečnost i hemijske materije koje su potrebne organizmu
- kontrolišu krvni pritisak
- kontrolišu tjelesne hormone koji stvaraju nove crvene krvne ćelije

Bubrezi iz krvi uzimaju višak vode i nepotrebne materije i pretvaraju ih u urin. Urin (mokraća) se zatim oslobađa iz organizma. Većina ljudi imaju 2 bubrega. Osoba može živjeti i biti zdrava i sa jednim bubregom.



There are 2 kinds of kidney failure called acute and chronic.

Acute Kidney Failure

Acute kidney failure is a sudden loss of kidney function that happens within hours or days. Causes may include:

- Severe infections
- Severe burns
- Injury to or blockage of the blood flow to the kidneys
- Low blood pressure
- Blockage in the urinary tract
- Heart failure
- Chemical or drug poisoning

The kidneys can often get better when the cause of the problem is found and treated.

Chronic Kidney Failure

Chronic kidney failure occurs when the kidneys slowly lose their function. It is a lifelong disease that does not get better. Causes may include:

- Diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure and heart disease
- Kidney stones
- Blockage or problems in the urinary tract
- Lupus, an autoimmune disease

Postoje 2 vrste otkazivanja rada bubrega: akutna i hronična.

Akutno otkazivanje rada bubrega

Akutno otkazivanje rada bubrega je iznenadni gubitak funkcije bubrega koji traje nekoliko sati ili dana. Uzroci mogu biti:

- ozbiljne upale (infekcije)
- ozbiljne opekotine
- povreda ili smanjenje dotoka krvi u bubrege
- nizak krvni pritisak
- začepljenje urinarnog trakta
- otkazivanje rada srca
- hemijsko trovanje ili trovanje drogom

Često se stanje sa bubrežima može poboljšati ako se uzrok problema pravovremeno otkrije i liječi.

Hronično otkazivanje rada bubrega

Do hroničnog otkazivanja rada bubrega dođe kada bubrezi polako izgube svoju funkciju. To je doživotno oboljenje koje se ne može poboljšati.

Uzroci mogu biti:

- oboljenja kao što su dijabetes, visok krvni pritisak i srčana oboljenja
- bubrežni kamenac
- začepljenje ili problemi sa urinarnim traktom
- lupus - autoimuno oboljenje

- Scleroderma, a skin and connective tissue disorder
- Chronic infections
- Drug abuse
- Poisons

Signs of Chronic Kidney Failure include:

- Swelling in the hands, face or feet
- Changes in how often you need to urinate
- Feeling very tired or weak
- Headache and confusion
- Nausea or vomiting
- Loss of appetite
- Feeling short of breath
- Itchy skin

There is no cure for chronic kidney failure. It is treated with diet changes and medicines. When the kidneys lose most of their function, called end-stage renal failure, dialysis is needed several days a week. A kidney transplant may also be a treatment option.

Talk to your doctor or nurse if you have any questions or concerns.

2/2008. Developed through a partnership of The Ohio State University Medical Center, Mount Carmel Health and OhioHealth, Columbus, Ohio. Available for use as a public service without copyright restrictions at www.healthinfotranslations.org.

- skleroderma - bolest kože i vezivnog tkiva
- hronične upale (infekcije)
- upotreba droge
- otrovi

U znakove hroničnog otkazivanja rada bubrega spadaju:

- oticanje šaka, lica ili stopala
- promjene učestalosti mokrenja
- osjećaj velike premorenosti ili iznemoglosti
- glavobolja i zbunjenost
- mučnina ili povraćanje
- gubitak apetita
- ubrzano disanje
- svrab kože

Hronično otkazivanje rada bubrega se ne može izliječiti, ali se može liječiti promjenom ishrane i lijekovima. Kada bubrezi izgube najveći dio svoje funkcije, što se zove zadnjom fazom renalne insuficijencije, nekoliko dana u sedmici se radi dijaliza bubrega. Transplantacija bubrega takođe može biti opcija za liječenje ove bolesti.

Ukoliko imate bilo kakvih pitanja ili osjećate zabrinutost, o tome se posavjetujte sa svojim ljekarom ili medicinskom sestrom.

2/2008. Developed through a partnership of The Ohio State University Medical Center, Mount Carmel Health and OhioHealth, Columbus, Ohio. Available for use as a public service without copyright restrictions at www.healthinfotranslations.org.

Kidney Failure. Bosnian